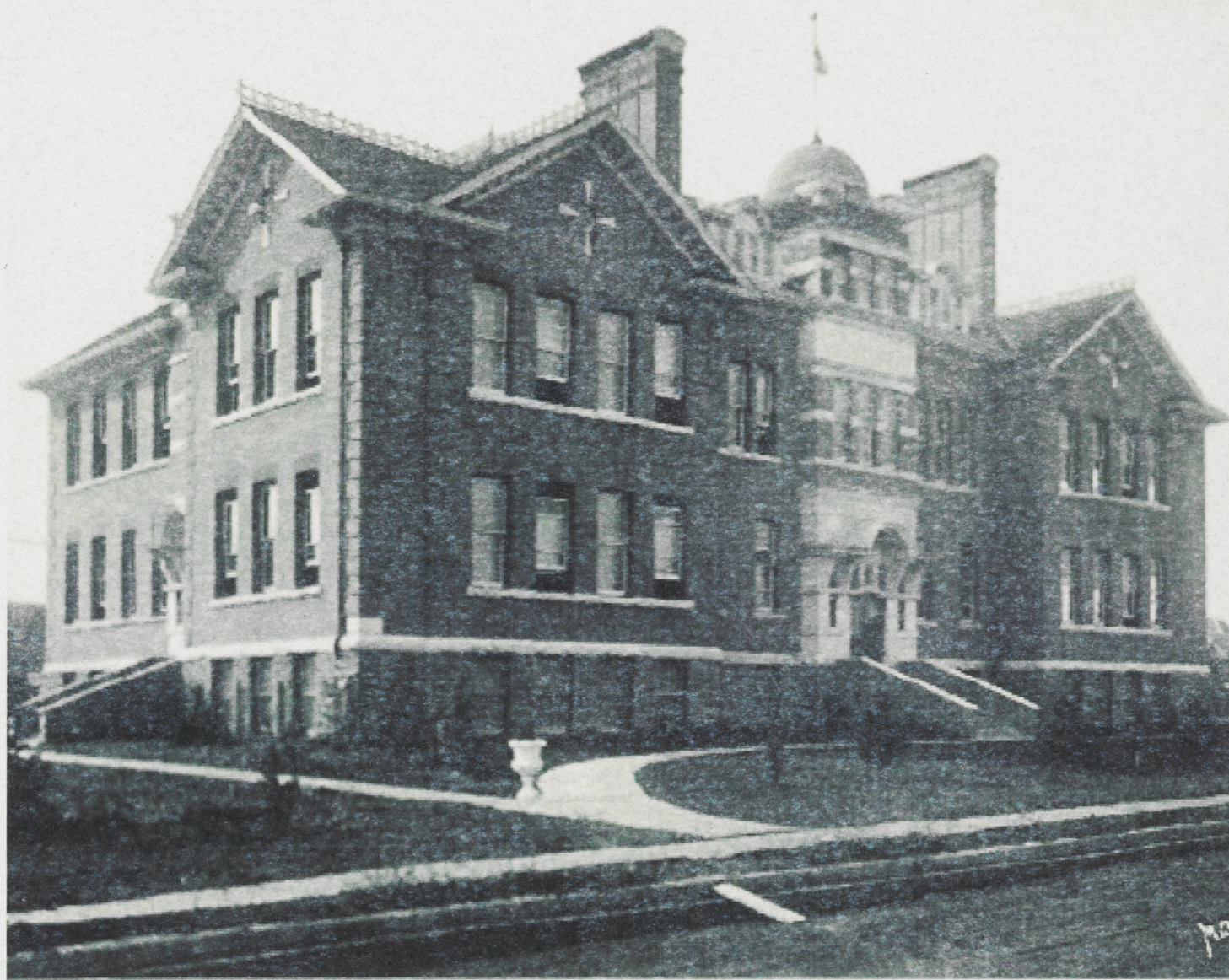


100 Years of Languages and Literatures in the Faculty of Arts



FACULTY OF ARTS
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

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The entire University of Alberta faculty, 1913 - 1914. Front row (left to right): MacEachran, Kerr, Broadus. Tory, Alexander, Edwards. Back row: Sheldon, Fairley, Race, Lewis, Burgess, Allan, Lehman.

Timeline

In 1906, Sir Frederick Haultain, Premier of the Territories – from which Alberta and Saskatchewan would separate in 1905 – saw to it that the “University Bill” was passed in the Alberta legislature. He envisioned a co-educational, non-denominational institution, which would set the University of Alberta apart from most other universities in Canada. Alexander Cameron Rutherford, first Alberta Premier and Minister of Education, sponsored the 1906 Act to establish the University of Alberta, and it was proclaimed on May 9 of that year. Although Prime Minister Wilfred Laurier denied Rutherford financial assistance in purchasing land for the University, Rutherford persisted and eventually decided upon and purchased River Lot 5, a piece of land on the south bank of the North Saskatchewan, facing the future home of the Alberta Legislature. Premier Rutherford needed someone to build his university. His fellow McGill graduate Henry Marshall Tory had recently established an affiliate of McGill in British Columbia, which would eventually grow into the University of British Columbia. Rutherford knew that Tory, who shared his belief in state-supported education, was the person for the job.

The University of Alberta’s first four faculty members came from the established academic worlds of Leipzig, Harvard, Queen’s, and Columbia. Luther Herbert Alexander, an expert in Modern Languages – one of the founding departments, which indicates that the tradition of language learning is as old as the University itself – stayed only a year before he returned to Columbia. William Muir Edwards taught Mathematics and Civil Engineering, but died tragically in the 1918

flu epidemic. William Hardy Alexander (“Doc Alik”) stayed. He became head of Classics and eventually dean of the Arts and Science faculty in 1936. Edmund Kemper Broadus also remained at the University of Alberta for three decades, teaching English and helping to establish both tradition and high academic standards.

When the University of Alberta was founded, to receive a B.A., every student had to study two foreign languages for at least one year. He or she could study two foreign languages for two years, but Latin was a requirement for at least one year. The first classes were taught at the University of Alberta in 1908, and these included Latin, Greek, German, and French.

Between the years of 1909 and 1915, a huge hole formed a landmark on the University of Alberta campus. The provost called it an “abysmal hole;” the students referred to it as the campus swimming pool. Excavation for what was to be the University’s main instructional building began in 1909 (see photo) and was to be finished in 1911; workers did not, however, get any further than digging the basement. No one, least of all the professors, liked Tory’s “Collegiate Gothic” design. A new, suitable design was eventually drafted, but when Rutherford resigned as premier in 1910, the new government stalled financing and the existing plans were eventually scrapped. The foundation, however, had already been poured. Architects finally decreed that the original foundation was too flimsy; it was blown up and replaced. A second sod-turning for the Arts Building took place in 1913, and the building was opened in 1915 – after Dr. Tory traveled to New York to persuade the contractors to finish the roof, even though a lack of funds would prevent their immediate payment.

In 1910, Dr. Barker Fairley became the first professor hired to teach in only one language – in this case German – due to sufficient demand, and the first courses were offered in Beginner's Latin and Romance Philology. The first comparative literature courses, as well as the first courses specifically focusing on French-Canadian literature were offered in 1923. Spanish was offered for the first time in 1929.

Graduate students have been involved in teaching since 1932, when the first Graduate Teaching Assistants were appointed.

Russian language courses were first offered at the U of A in 1945. The first language laboratory was established in 1947. It was located in an army hut and the available equipment included a Magno recorder, gramophones, and Linguaphone recordings. In 1958, the language laboratory moved to the Arts Building. Since then, needless to say, the language laboratory facilities have greatly improved. Students currently have access to computers throughout the Arts Building, which are equipped with programs in multiple languages. Students can write in various scripts and practice speaking and comprehension skills.

As of 1959, first and second year Ukrainian classes were offered. First and second year Polish classes followed in 1961. In that same year, the first Ph.D. program was approved in the Department, and three divisions – Romance Languages, Germanic Languages, and Slavonic Languages – were established.

In 1963, the first Scandinavian course, "Modern Scandinavian Literature in English Translation," was offered, and in the following year, 1964, first and second year Norwegian was introduced. Due to the increased

demand for instruction in Scandinavian languages and literatures, Susan Baker Klatte was hired in 1965 and became the first staff member to teach Scandinavian courses full time.

The linguistics branch of Modern Languages and Cultural Studies was also developing rapidly and, in 1967, the Honors program in General Linguistics was created. In 1969, the first Ph.D. in German was awarded, and Dr. Milan Dimic founded the Department of Comparative Literature.

Mandarin was first offered in 1975, and Persian instruction began at the introductory and intermediate levels in 1998. In that same year, the most recent inception of MLCS – that is, Modern Languages and Cultural Studies – was introduced. Since its first inception in 1995, MLCS had stood for Modern Languages and Comparative Studies.

Hungarian, Portuguese, Swahili, and American Sign Language are also offered at the Beginner and Intermediate levels in the Modern Languages and Cultural Studies Department.

Though not directly affiliated with the Department of Modern Languages and Cultural Studies, indigenous language classes are offered at the University of Alberta through the Faculty of Native Studies. In 2000, the first Canadian Indigenous Languages & Literacy Development Institute took place at Onion Lake First Nation in Saskatchewan. The goals of the Institute are to preserve indigenous languages through language and culture instruction, and to train Aboriginal speakers and educators in preservation strategies, second language teaching and linguistics.

tic research methodologies, and curriculum development.

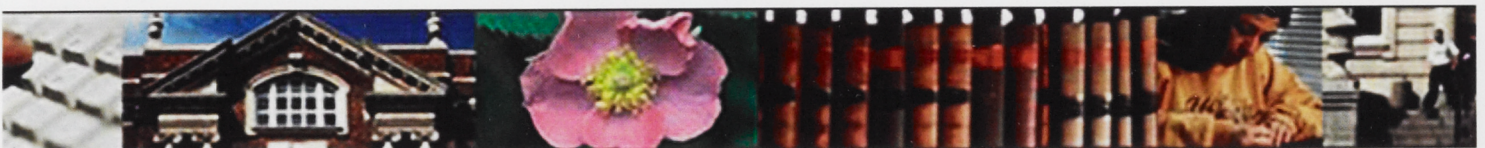
Another important annual event is the International Translation Day Conference. The first of these conferences was held in 2003, and the conference has taken place each year since. The themes for the past five years were as follows:

2003 – Translation I Have Loved and Loathed
2004 – Translations That Wouldn't Be
2005 – The Good, the Bad, and the Beautiful
2006 – The Erotics of Translation
2007 - War and Peace: Translation as Conflict, Resistance, and Resolution

In 2008, the University of Alberta celebrates its 100th Birthday. Because Modern Languages was one of the founding departments in the University, MLCS can celebrate not only the University's Centenary, but also its own.



Dr. Chantal Wright reading from one of her translations at the International Translation Day Conference.





Alexander Cameron Rutherford



Student playing tennis on the site of the future Arts Building, 1912



Breaking ground for the Arts Building, 1909



Dr. Henry Marshall Tory

"We were a small, light-hearted company, hardly more than a score of us; and we were all young. We lived in a clearing in the poplar bush on the south bank of the North Saskatchewan River. On the sloping sides of the great valley and on the flats below the coyotes barked and howled at night, but on the top of the bank we taught Mathematics and Physics, Greek and History, English Literature and Biology. Along with some four hundred students and two red brick buildings, we were the University of Alberta, and we felt sure that the future belonged to us, and not to the coyotes."

- Professor R.K. Gordon, in *I Was There* by Ellen Schoeck

People and Anecdotes

Dr. Barker Fairley

Barker Fairley was born in Barnsley, England on May 21, 1887. He studied at the University of Leeds and received his Ph.D. from the University of Jena in Germany, where he held the position of English lecturer from 1907 to 1910. While at the University of Jena, he was recruited by Dr. J.M. McEachran, the University of Alberta's first provost; the two men met by chance at a boarding house in Jena. Barker Fairley was intrigued by the proposition and accepted Dr. McEachran's offer of a position at the U of A. Dr. Fairley taught German at the U of A from 1910 to 1915, at which point he took a position at the University of Toronto, where he remained until retirement, with the exception of a term as professor of German and head of the department at Victoria University in Manchester, England (1932 – 1936).

Dr. Fairley became a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1947 and in 1950 he was awarded an honorary doctor of letters from the University of Leeds. He also received an honorary doctor of laws from the University of Alberta at the Fall 1958 Convocation, marking the University's 50th year. Dr. Fairley delivered an address entitled "The Humanities in Higher Education 1908 – 1958," in which he argued that there are three essential factors that will enable the humanities to become a driving force in universities: the creative efforts of writers, poets, painters and other artists; the interpretation of artistic products by critics, teachers, and philosophers; and the reaction of the intellectual public to artistic endeavors. He commented on the state of

creative productivity in Canada at the time and called for an effort to bring humanities and sciences into closer cooperation. Universities, Dr. Fairley claimed, are the best place to begin these efforts.

Over the course of his life, in addition to the honors already mentioned, Dr. Fairley received six honorary degrees, the Goethe Medal from the Munich Goethe Institute, and was named a Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy. He was one of the world's foremost Goethe scholars for many decades. He published numerous books and contributed greatly to cultural and artistic life in Canada.

In his autobiography "A Painter's Country," A.Y. Jackson describes a camping trip he took with Barker Fairley and two other professors that Dr. Fairley decided to bring along. After a week of peaceful and solitary paddling, they reached the camp of two men – MacIver and Swanson – who were trying to establish a gold mine. Now, MacIver was a very quiet person, and Swanson was exactly the opposite. Having been alone with MacIver for weeks, Swanson was desperate to have someone to talk to. In order to generate discussion, he began arguing with the three professors, disagreeing with everything they said.

After supper the next evening, Swanson peered into Dr. Fairley's teacup and pronounced that he would soon have to make an extremely important decision. Interestingly enough, upon returning to Toronto, Dr. Fairley found a letter from Manchester University offering him a position as head of the German Department. He ended up spending five years in England.

As everyone crowded into the tent to escape a brewing storm, Swanson began arguing again. When Dr. Fairley quoted Heine, Swanson immediately hollered "You've misquoted!" and indeed Dr. Fairley had. And so it continued until morning – five men jammed into a tiny tent in the pouring rain, while Swanson brandished his flashlight and drowned out all opposition.

Barker Fairley was a great friend and supporter of the Group of Seven painters, sometimes being referred to as the eighth member. He was a talented painter himself and was well-known for his artistic endeavors. Dr. Fairley began painting in his forties and continued for the rest of his life.

At the age of 90, he rented a house in Prince Edward County and proclaimed to his friends that he would not return to Toronto until he had completed 100 landscapes. His best paintings have been exhibited in art galleries and many are now housed at the University of Toronto.



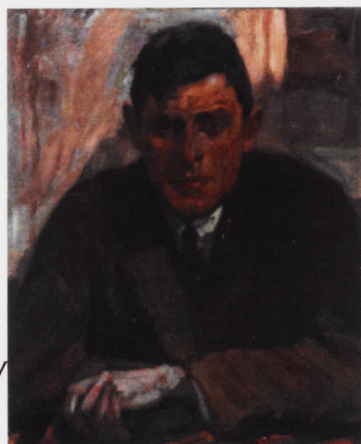
Barker Fairley as a young professor.



"Muskoka Lake"
Barker Fairley
1970



"Untitled"
Barker Fairley
1980



Portrait of Barker Fairley
by F.H. Varley, 1920



Barker Fairley's paint boxes are now in the possession of the Canadian Conservation Institute.

"The well-educated woman wants to do much more than housework. She has been trained to value mental and spiritual life for its own sake, and she asks for a good deal more than the 'trivial round, the common task.' She refuses to acquiesce in the theory of self-effacement and self-sacrifice which generations ago men invented to keep women in their place, and, while she takes her job as seriously as did her mother and grandmother, she cannot admit that she is or should be called upon to stifle her mind and keep it too in its place. She demands an opportunity to live in the world of books and music and friendship, all of which require time. It seems clear too that, if she tries to do all that the 'good housewife' should do, she will fail. She is sure to find her thwarted desire for leisure and friendship turn to ill-temper. The best things will go for the less good, and gradually she will lose heart and enthusiasm. This is a real problem for educated married women to consider. If they are not content to drift into continual worry over the 'help' question, let them take a stand immediately, and so take possession of their own lives that they are no longer the victims of circumstance, but the creators of a new way of life."

- Margaret Fairley, from
"Domestic Discontent"
Canadian Forum, Vol. 1,
No. 2, November, 1920

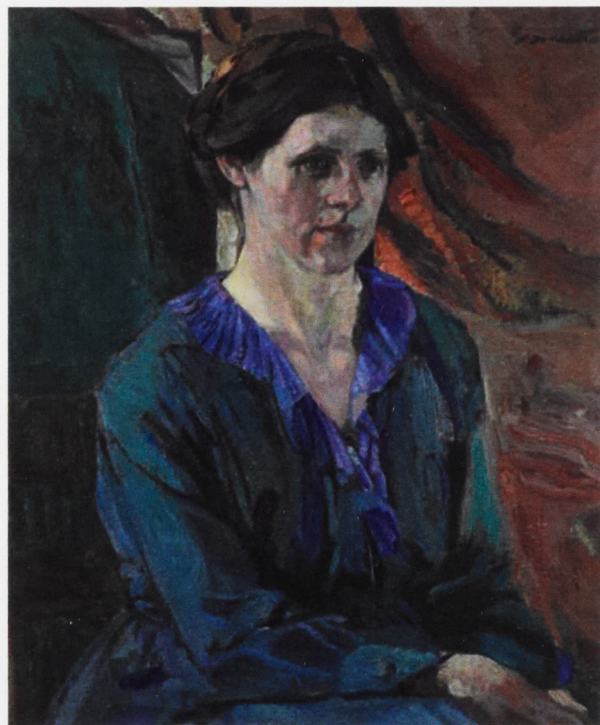


*Margaret Keeling Fairley as the first Dean of
Women at the University of Alberta, 1912 - 1913*

Margaret Adele Keeling Fairley

Margaret Adele Keeling Fairley was born in Bradford, England. She studied English at Oxford, but at the time, that university was not granting degrees to women. Not satisfied with the situation in England, Margaret traveled across Canada looking for a teaching position, but found none and was forced to return home. A short while later, she met a Dr. Henry Marshall Tory at a convention. Upon hearing her story, Dr. Tory immediately offered Margaret a position at the University of Alberta as Dean of Women. She accepted and moved to Edmonton, met Barker Fairley, who was a Professor of German at the time, and was soon married. The University of Alberta granted her the bachelor of arts degree she had earned, but was not granted, at Oxford.

Margaret Fairley was a talented writer and a passionate political activist. Her first book, a



Portrait of Margaret Fairley by F.H. Varley,

collection of poems entitled *Coleridge Poems, 1794 – 1807*, was published in 1910. She also edited *The Spirit of Canadian Democracy* (1945) and *The Selected Writings of William Lyon Mackenzie* (1960). She published numerous articles and poems in *Canadian Forum*, and edited *New Frontiers*, a journal published by Canada's Labour-Progressive Party, of which she was an active member.

James Doyle (2002) describes Margaret Fairley as "perhaps the most influential of the Marxist Communists who attempted in the twentieth century to establish a politically radical view of Canadian literary history. During the 40's and the 50's, Margaret Fairley published a great deal of Milton Acorn's work in *New Frontiers*. In the 1954-55 issues, she reported on her recent travels in Rumania, Poland, and Hungary, and praised these countries' vigorous efforts to preserve their cultural heritage. She found 1950's Canada to be rather lacking in such endeavors, in both bureaucratic and scholarly contexts, and attempted to promote Canadian culture and heritage in her magazine. Margaret Fairley placed a great deal of value on inclusiveness in critically evaluating Canadian literary history.

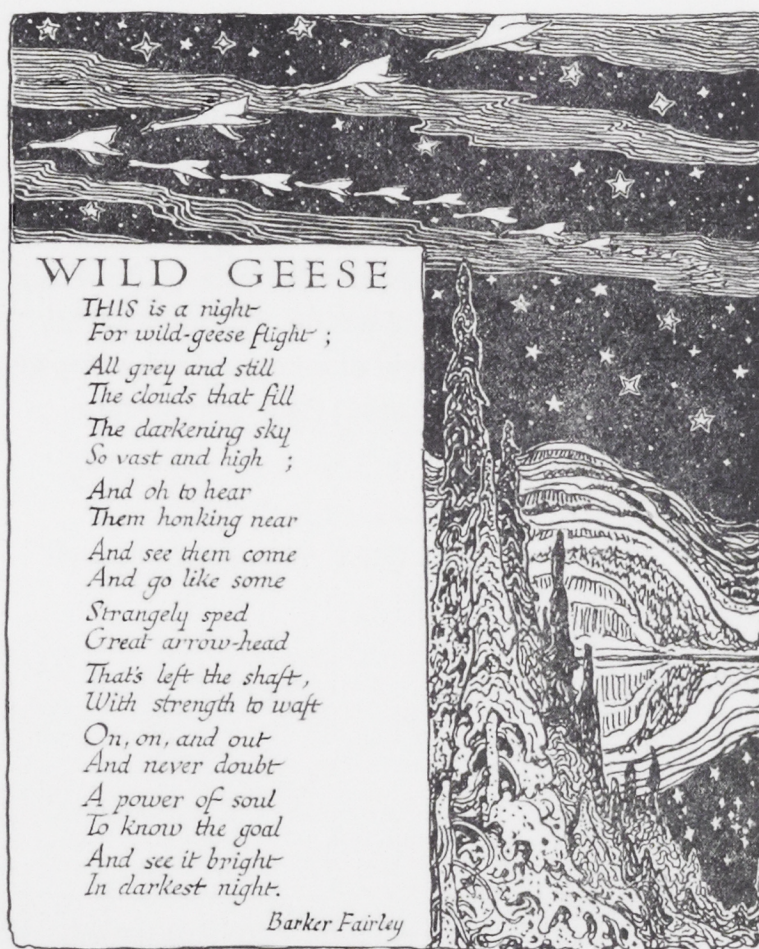
Canadian Forum

Canadian Forum, one of Canada's oldest political periodicals, was founded in 1920. It began as an offshoot of *The Rebel*, a small magazine published out of the University of Toronto, and its intended purpose was to serve as a forum for ideas on politics and culture. Barker Fairley was one of the co-founders. Both Barker and Margaret Fairley published articles and poems in *Canadian Forum*, and served on the editorial committee.

From the beginning, *Canadian Forum* was progressive and nationalist, and politically left of center. It always devoted space to poetry, fiction, and the work of Canadian artists. *Canadian Forum* supported the Group of

Seven painters in particular. Writers such as Irving Layton, Dorothy Livesay, and Margaret Atwood began their careers by publishing in *Canadian Forum* and continued to do so. The magazine also offered biting political and economic commentary. Into the 1990's *Canadian Forum* remained nationalist and feminist, and favored labor and the welfare state.

Unfortunately, *Canadian Forum* is no longer in circulation. The last issue was printed in 2000.



WILD GEESE

THIS is a night
For wild-geese flight ;
All grey and still
The clouds that fill
The darkening sky
So vast and high ;
And oh to hear
Them honking near
And see them come
And go like some
Strangely sped
Great arrow-head
That's left the shaft,
With strength to waft
On, on, and out
And never doubt
A power of soul
To know the goal
And see it bright
In darkest night.

Barker Fairley

Hunger

Hungry I was
And fed on fullness,
Yet life was such
I knew but dullness.
Older I am
And yet am younger;
My life is full,
I feed on hunger.

Barker Fairley

Canadian Forum

Vol. 4, No. 43, April 1924

DECORATION
BY
A. V. JACKSON

Dr. and Mrs. Fairley Banned from the United States

The year 1949 marked the 200th anniversary of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's birth. Barker Fairley – at the time the world's foremost Goethe scholar working and writing in English – received numerous invitations to keynote celebrations at American and British universities. During 1949, Dr. Fairley was a visiting professor at Columbia University. At the end of March, Margaret Fairley came to visit him and to attend the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace scheduled to take place at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Because it was planned by a group of left-wing intellectuals, this conference was viewed by many Americans as being a vehicle for Communist propaganda. A Professor Hook from New York University – who had been denied the chance to give a lecture – organized a counter-conference together with the group Americans for Intellectual Freedom. The government refused visas to certain foreign nationals, the media worked to discredit the conference, and citizens rallied in Madison Square Garden. In fact, the largest demonstration in New York's history took place outside the Waldorf Hotel. Barker and Margaret Fairley attended the conference despite the protests, but were not able to stay long. Investigators from the U.S. Immigration Service called them away, interrogated them, and informed Margaret Fairley that she – 65 years old and a grandmother, but indeed a member of the Labor Progressive Party and therefore a communist – was a national security threat and had to leave

the country immediately. Unfortunately the American media sensationalized the story and the Fairleys received next to no support from the Canadian government. Although Dr. Fairley was allowed to finish his term at Columbia, he was later banned permanently from entering the United States. He did, however, return. But only once. As a very elderly man, he snuck across the border at Lewiston "just for kicks."



Barker and Margaret Fairley in later

"When the unmarried staff lived in the corridor of Assiniboia, where the staff was, every night between seven and eight there was bedlam. Dr. Burt had a piano in his room and he banged on his piano, the perspiration running down his face. Dr. Gordon was studying Latin and rolling out Latin. There was a sentimental German, then, Von Zabhesing, he was there for a year. He would recite poetry, striking his breast and throwing himself flat on his face. Robb was playing his flute and overall the voice of Killam dominated saying he was the only good man in his family."

- Dr. Sonet quoted in *"A Professeur by Accident"* by Ruth Bowen
(Dr. Sonet would contribute violin music to the merry mayhem of Assiniboia Hall)



"[Dr. Sonet] was a wonderful teacher. He called us his 'sunshine'. He'd come in to class, his academic gown flowing behind him and slightly off his shoulder, and he would mince dramatically around the classroom, bringing such life to his lectures. He might, for instance, start off by telling us about whatever play he had seen the night before. It was a great way to bring everyday reality to language learning. And he drilled us in grammar. To this day, I can still recite the grammar drills."

- Anne Evans, quoted in
I Was There by Ellen Schoeck

Dr. Edouard Sonet

Dr. Edouard Sonet was a member of the Department of Modern Languages from 1909 until he moved to California in 1947, and later to the University of Victoria. During this time he was a lecturer, a professor, and finally head of the department. As a young man, Dr. Sonet never intended to be a professor. After having served four years with the Zouaves (a French military regiment) in Algiers, he

and a friend set off for Canada to seek their fortunes; they were determined to return to France as wealthy men.

Edouard Sonet arrived at the University of Alberta more or less by chance. He first landed in Montreal, worked as a farmer in Quebec, and then worked in the CPR shops until he decided to head for Edmonton. Henry Marshall Tory hired him to teach French at his year-old university, still located in the original

high school building. When the entire operation moved to Athabasca Hall, everything – libraries, offices, teaching materials – fit in a single truck.

Dr. Sonet was in France at the outbreak of the First World War and was mobilized into the French Army. He remained in France for four years, and eventually joined Dr. Tory's Khaki College. He taught French at Ripon in Yorkshire. Dr. Sonet worked tirelessly as an ambassador between his two countries – France and Canada. He wrote the book *France, As Seen From Canada*, a number of plays, and, in cooperation with a student, Glen Shortliffe a textbook used at more than 60 universities: *Review of Standard French*. *Le Cercle Français* was formed by Dr. Sonet and enjoyed great success, becoming the largest club of its kind in Canada. He was also actively involved in the philosophical club; an impressive 25% of students joined during his presidency.

Dr. Sonet was a vocal supporter of democratic ideals – especially when faced with the totalitarian regimes springing up prior to the Second World War – and of the importance of the humanities as an academic discipline. In "A Professeur by Accident," Ruth Bowen quotes Dr. Sonet as proclaiming that "At a time when we are constantly told that our civilization is in great danger and that we are faced with 'la grande catastrophe finale,' one problem dominates all others, the problem of our survival; and salvation can only come through a change in the evil side of the nature of man. Such a change, if it ever should occur, will not come out of scientific discoveries, but through the voice and wisdom of a great statesman, a great philosopher or a great new prophet."

At one point Dr. Sonet, accustomed to drinking wine, ordered a 228 liter barrel and some boxes of wine from France. Dr. Tory – a strict Methodist – would not have approved, and so Dr. Sonet had the wine delivered at night to escape the president's watchful eye. The plan was to store it in Dr. Kerr's basement, and everyone gathered around to help lower it down. However, Dr. Tory saw the lights and came to see what was going on. Dr. Sonet simply explained that it was his wine, and that he was accustomed to having it, and Dr. Tory ended up helping to stow the barrel. Dr. Sonet even persuaded Mrs. Tory to accept four bottles as a gesture of appreciation.

One day, fed up with his senior class, Dr. Sonet shouted "Oh! Lord! When the time comes when I have retired to Victoria, where I shall have a nice little house on a nice little property, there will be a fence...and on the other side of the fence, looking at me with his big, vacant eyes to remind me of my students, there will be a cow." His class found this image charming and amusing and, as a farewell at the end of the semester, presented Dr. Sonet with a large cardboard cow - painted and signed by everyone in the class: "Pour la Vache."

Dr. E. J. H. Greene

After graduating from the University of Alberta in 1936, Dr. E.J.H. Greene worked on his doctoral thesis, *French Influence on T.S. Eliot*, on and off for twelve years. Immediately after his graduation, Dr. Greene went to Paris on a scholarship and began writing. He returned for two years to work in Alberta as a lecturer in French, but went back to France to continue his studies at the beginning of the war. In 1940 Dr. Greene was forced to flee Paris by bicycle, leaving everything – including his manuscript – behind. After escaping from France, he spent four years as a naval intelligence officer and gave up any hope of recovering his thesis.

However, after the war, Dr. Greene received a letter from the hotel where he had stayed in Paris. His draft was safe and they still had it! It was brought back to Edmonton in September 1945 by another university graduate, Capt. Craig Langille. Dr. Greene finished his thesis in spring 1948, received his doctorate in May, and was appointed assistant professor in the Department of Modern Languages.

Dr. Greene went on to become chair of the Modern Languages Department. He is remembered for his superb communication skills. Dr. Greene was well-known for quickly becoming fed up with

sending memos and messages, and choosing instead to walk down the hall, or even across campus, to discuss matters personally. One can only imagine what he would think of the daily flurry of emails we all send and receive nowadays!



Dr. W. A. R. Kerr

Dr. William Alexander Robb Kerr became a professor of Modern Languages in 1909. He taught English and French and was simultaneously Head of Modern Languages from 1909 – 1936 and Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences from 1914 – 1936. In 1936, he became the University's third President and remained in that position until 1941. Dr. Kerr studied at Upper Canada College, the University of Toronto, Harvard University, and the University of Paris. Before coming to the University of Alberta, he taught at Upper Canada College and Adelphi College in New York. Dr. Kerr encouraged his colleagues to pursue and develop their own teaching methods. He also worked to promote the literature of

French Canada and to encourage a better understanding of French Canadians and their culture.

Dr. Kerr was well-loved by students and colleagues alike and was instrumental in shaping the history of the University of Alberta from the beginning. At one point, due to a shortage of space, Dr. Kerr and Dr. Alexander shared an office that was originally meant to be a lavatory. Spartan conditions did not, however, deter him – or any other of the University's founders – in the least. In 1933, the University of Alberta awarded Dr. Kerr an honorary LL.D. Degree.



J.M. MacEachran's account of his travels in Europe together with Dr. Kerr provides a testament to Dr. Kerr's amiable temperament and appreciation for knowledge and culture. The two traveled together through Europe in the summer of 1914 and witnessed first hand the gathering storm of World War I. Despite the terrible events of that summer, Dr. MacEachran describe the trip as incredibly enjoyable:

"We spent ten delightful weeks on the continent, during the latter part of which we witnessed the clouds gathering on the horizon foreboding the tragedy of the Great War. We were in Venice when the Archduke of Austria and his morganatic wife were assassinated, and in Vienna on the day of their funeral. On our trip through Germany, we saw long columns of artillery and infantry continuously on the march, and we arrived in England just a few days before the storm broke. We were on Trafalgar square the night on which England declared war on Germany, and during the next three or four weeks we saw the recruiting of Kitchener's army and the preparation for the great struggle which followed. In spite of the tragic ending of that summer I still cherish delightful memories of our travels, and one of the happiest of these is the fact that never for a moment was there the slightest unpleasantness or tension in our relations. The credit for such an unusual harmony I attribute to the even temperament of my companion. We had, of course, many interests in common. We spent much time in the Art Galleries. We visited many places noted for their beauty or historical interest. We had several evenings of Grand Opera. Dr. Kerr professed little knowledge of music, and I strove to enlighten him in discourses on the composition of the Orchestra, the beauties of the tone tracteries of the Italian composers as contrasted with the heroic measures of Wagner, and the like. He listened to my disquisitions with patience and apparent appreciation, but I always suspected that it was his natural kindness that was uppermost in that appreciation. At any rate, the music of his soul seemed to find a more spontaneous expression in the rhythm of the French language which he mastered in a remarkable degree. He was at home in the field of modern literature, and I profited much from his discussions of Dante, Molière, and others of his favorite authors. He was also well informed on those events of European History which added to the interest of our travels. We climaxed our visit to England with a week of Shakespeare's plays at Stratford-on-Avon."

- From "William Alexander Robb Kerr," New Trail



Dr. William Hardy Alexander

Dr. William Hardy Alexander was a scholar, an athlete, a counselor, and a friend to colleagues and students at the University of Alberta. Dr. Alexander was one of the first four professors recruited by Dr. Tory. He stayed at the University until 1938, when he moved on to the University of California at Berkeley. During this time he taught Latin and Greek to every student pursuing a B.A., and guided many through the classics of Greek and Roman literature – there were no translations allowed in his classroom. Dr. Alexander eventually became head of the Classics Department and, in 1936, Dean of the Arts and Science Faculty. He was awarded an honorary degree from the University of Alberta in 1933.

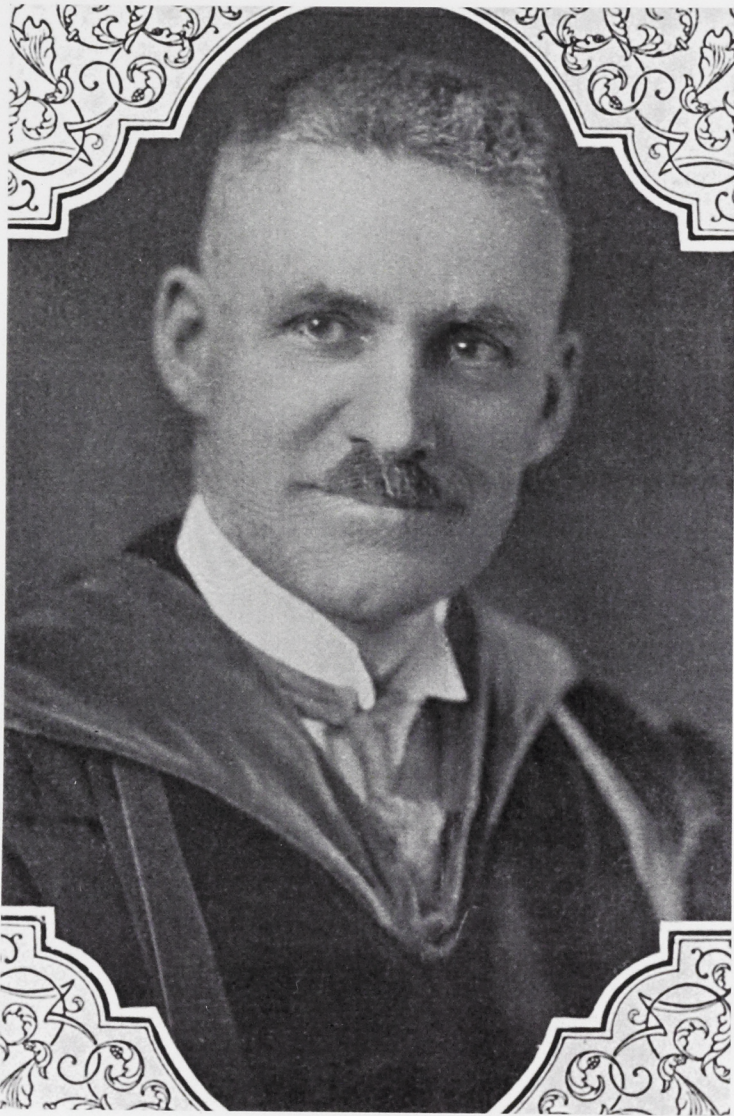
Dr. Alexander – affectionately known as Doc Alik – was extremely well-liked by his students. The first-ever edition of the yearbook was dedicated to him. Though he was an accomplished academic, Dr. Alexander also had many other interests and he shared these with his students. After class, he helped students with a wide variety of extracurricular activities. Together Dr. Alexander and Dr. Muir Edwards (Professor of Engineering) taught the students to play rugby. Dr. Alexander encouraged involvement in theater, and, in 1908, students formed the Literary Society. In 1910, he wrote for the first Gateway and he helped with the first yearbooks.

In 1935, Dr. Alexander became the first member of the University of Alberta faculty to become involved in politics. His involvement with the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CFF) - Dr. Alexander was helping with the party's campaign, and there were rumors that he might run for office himself – led to

a policy barring professors from participating in provincial politics, as it was perceived a conflict of interest. Significant outcry from student members of the Board eventually made it possible for Doc Alik to finish his work with the CFF. He did not, however, run for office himself.

Marion Kirby Alexander, Doc Alik's wife, chose evergreen and gold as the University's colors, inspired by the vibrant shades of the river valley in the fall. Dr. Alexander wrote the University Motto – *Quaecumque Vera*, Whatsoever Things Are True – and the University Grace. In 1936, before he left for Berkeley, Doc Alik's life was summarized in the Gateway; the news that he was leaving covered most of the front page.





Dr. W.H. Alexander



Marion Kirby Alexander

Der Fischer

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

The Fisher (Trans. Dr. Francis Owen)

The waters swish, the waters swell,
A fisher peacefully
Watched as his fishhook rose and fell,
Cool to the heart was he.
And as he sits and watches there,
Cloven the water parts,
And from the roiling wave a fair
And dripping maid up-starts.
She sang to him, she spoke to him:
Why lurest my brood away
With human cunning, human art
To death in light of day?
Oh knewest thou how well they fare,
The fishes down below,
Thou wouldst descend and once down there
Wouldst never upwards go.
Does not the sun refresh its rays,
The moonlight in the sea,
Suffused with waves resume their ways
And doubly fairer be?
Does not the mirrored deep azure,
The moist-illumined blue,
Does not thine own reflection lure
Thee to eternal dew?
The waters swish, the waters swell,
Wash o'er his naked feet;
Such longing in his heart did grow
As when true lovers meet.
She spoke to him, to him she sang,
It happened to him then:
Half drew she him, half down he sank
And ne'er was seen again.

Dr. Francis Owen

Dr. Francis Owen was born in Saltfleet, Ontario. He began his education in a one-room school and went on to receive a B.A. from the University of Toronto and a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. He also studied at the German Universities of Marburg and Kiel.

After working as a lecturer at Victoria College, University of Toronto, Dr. Owen taught German language and literature at the University of Alberta from 1920 – 1952 and served as Chair of the Department. In 1946, due to staff shortages, his wife, Mrs. Owen, was appointed as sessional instructor in German and French. She had studied at the University of Alberta and taught languages at Mount Royal College and high schools in Calgary.

Dr. Owen was an avid traveler, writer, translator, and gardener, and a veteran of both World Wars. He published numerous books, including a history of the Germanic peoples, two novels, and an anthology of Goethe's poems translated into English. He was also an outspoken critic of the Nazi regime, describing it in a 1939 issue of the *Gateway* as "a mockery of the elemental principles of human liberty."

Earle Waugh and the Alberta Elders' Cree Dictionary

Cree is the most widely spoken native language in Canada, and the Cree people are the largest Aboriginal language community in Alberta. In the early 1970's, Cree nun Nancy LeClaire began working on a Cree dictionary. As a teacher, she worried that Cree children were not maintaining their language skills. Not only did she want to preserve the Cree language for coming generations, but she wished to share it with all Albertans as an important aspect of their heritage. She began her task by making lists of words in a three-ring binder, defining them in both Cree and English. After she heard Dr. Earle Waugh present a paper at a conference, she approached him about helping with her project. Dr. Waugh became the editor and worked for many years to complete the Dictionary.

In the Dictionary's preface, Waugh writes, "A dictionary of this sort is not just a collection of words and their meanings, but represents something of what the community it serves requires." This Dictionary attempts to meet the specific needs of Cree speakers and learners. For example, it contains a "new terms" section that offers Cree alternatives to English words that previously had no equivalents in Cree.

Waugh and LeClaire worked together for many years. However, when they reached the 'N' section, LeClaire became seriously ill and passed away. Waugh was determined to finish the project, and received assistance from several people, including many University of Alberta students. Around the time he got to 'S' Waugh met George Cardinal, a Cree elder

who assumed the duties of author and translator. Cardinal worked for almost six years, handwriting appropriate Cree translations for English definitions.

Waugh explains that Cree is a "pictorial language," focusing on imagery, whereas English is "item-oriented," focusing on specific words matching or describing specific concepts. Complete phrases were often necessary to describe single Cree words, as one-word English equivalents would have reduced the meaning of the Cree words. Waugh describes Cree as a "wonderfully rich, expressive, yet complicated language. No dictionary can hope to capture the richness."

The Alberta Elders' Cree Dictionary has received the following awards:

1999 Alberta Book Awards: Alberta Scholarly Title of the Year

1999 Association for Canadian Studies Award of Merit

1999 University of Alberta Board of Governors, University of Alberta, Award of Distinction





Dr. Jenn-Shann Lin

During the 1980's, Professor Lin had a student who had decided to come back to university to study Chinese. He worked as a bus driver and, on the first day of class, shared his reasons for wanting to study Chinese with Dr. Lin. He said that, as he drove through Chinatown every day, Chinese passengers boarded his bus and asked him questions in Chinese. He, of course, was unable to answer and found this very frustrating. So he decided to learn their language. Professor Lin warned him that the language was very difficult and required a significant time commitment – when Professor Lin began teaching at the University in 1976 Chinese classes were two hours a day, five days a week. Nevertheless, the student seemed to be very motivated.

Professor Lin encouraged his students to choose Chinese names. One day during a lesson, he shared the meaning of his own name with the class, which is: conqueror of mountains (Jenn-Shann). The student liked this and could relate to the meaning of the professor's name. He decided to adopt Jenn-Shann as his own name for the year.

The student did very well in the course. In fact, he continued his education at the University of Alberta, majoring in Chinese. After finishing his undergraduate degree, he went on to graduate school and studied Law. Several years later, after having obtained his degree, he opened a law firm which he named Jenn-Shann, conqueror of mountains.

The First Ph.D. in Romance Languages

Dr. J. A. Dainard received the first Ph.D. in Romance Languages at the University of Alberta. He describes his accomplishments as follows, far better than anyone else could:

Mesdames, Gentlemen,
I wish I had some memorabilia to send you, but I do not. Instead I'll toot my own horn a bit, a rather grotesque operation for one so elderly. I believe I was not only the first PhD in Romance Languages at the U of A, but maybe in any Canadian university west of London (U of Western Ontario). That was in 1967, a thesis on "Charles Vion Dalibray, vie et oeuvre", directed by Professor Manoël Faucher, under the chairmanship of E.J.H. Greene. The other committee members were Profs Wilfred Watson, Alison Connell and Enrico Musacchio. The outside examiner was Prof. Robert D.C. Finch of Toronto. I am now a prof emeritus of the U of Toronto (since 1995), but am still busy as general editor of the "Correspondance de Madame de Graffigny," now at Volume Eleven (three more to go), published by the Voltaire Foundation, Oxford University. I became an F.R.S.C. in 2005, for being a good lad, I guess. [...] I was in the U of A Department from 1963 to 1968, when I was hired at Toronto. I wish you a successful centennial year!

Sincerely,
Alan Dainard (J.A. Dainard)

Anne and Sylvia Evans

Sylvia Evans received an Honors Degree in Modern Languages in 1933; Anne Evans received a BSc in Home Economics in 1937. As children, both girls were home-schooled along with their three siblings. From their instructors the sisters learned, among other things, art, sculpture, and languages. Dance or cooking lessons were offered in the homes of other families. All five Evans children attended the University of Alberta. Sylvia explains that "it wasn't unusual for whole families of children to go to the U of A. Not many Albertans could afford to go far afield to established universities like the University of Toronto, and having the U of A in Edmonton gave Albertans the opportunity to get a university education right here in their home province."

Sylvia began full-time studies at the University in 1929, Anne in 1934. At the time, students were required to take two of Latin, Greek, French, and German. Both sisters took French from Dr. Sonet and found him to be a wonderful professor.

During the Second World War, both Anne and Sylvia served in the Air Force. Sylvia acted as private secretary to Princess Alice, wife of Governor General, the Earl of Athlone. During her service, she wrote a report advocating equal pay for women and the institution of the same ranking system as the men followed. By the time she was called back into service in an advisory capacity during the 50's, her recommendations had been put into place. Anne was sent to England, where she was trained as a filter officer. She spent ten months moving from one secret location to another, tracking planes and gathering radar information. After finishing her officer training, Anne returned to serve in Canada for the remainder of the war.



Caroline Pei and the Mandarin Language Program

Caroline Pei was born in China and majored in languages at Taiwan University. She later moved to New York to study computing sciences, and then to Edmonton where she married Charles Pei, a doctoral student at the University of Alberta. After seeing how successfully her son learned French through a French immersion program, she and Charles became interested in the possibility of a Chinese bilingual program. The Ukrainian bilingual program was started in 1971, and, at the time, Alberta was the only province permitting instruction in a language other than English or French.

As a teacher in a Mandarin-language Saturday school, Caroline recognized the importance of daily input when learning a

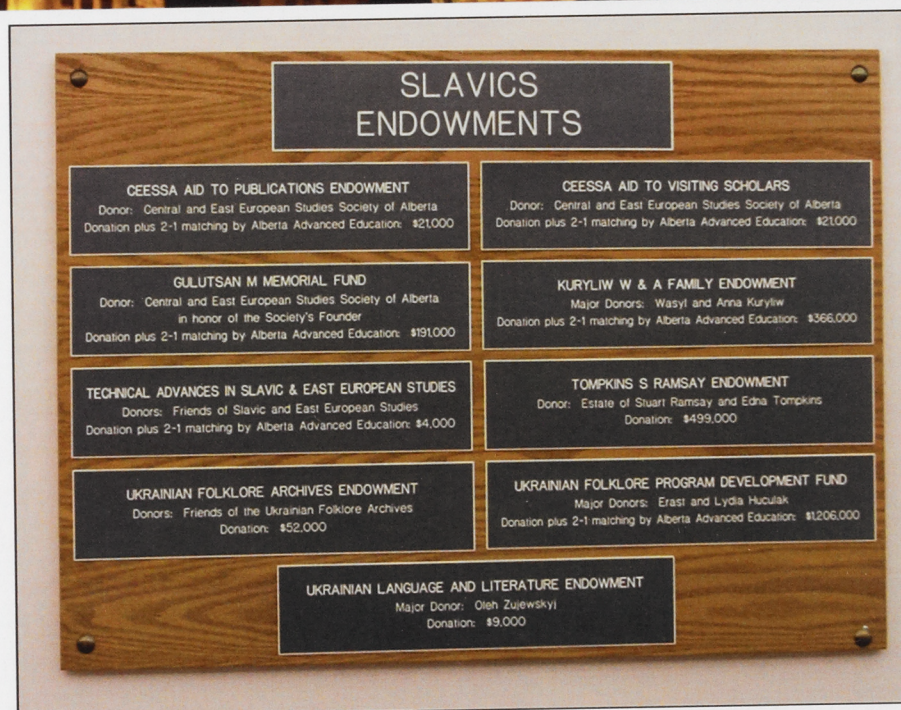
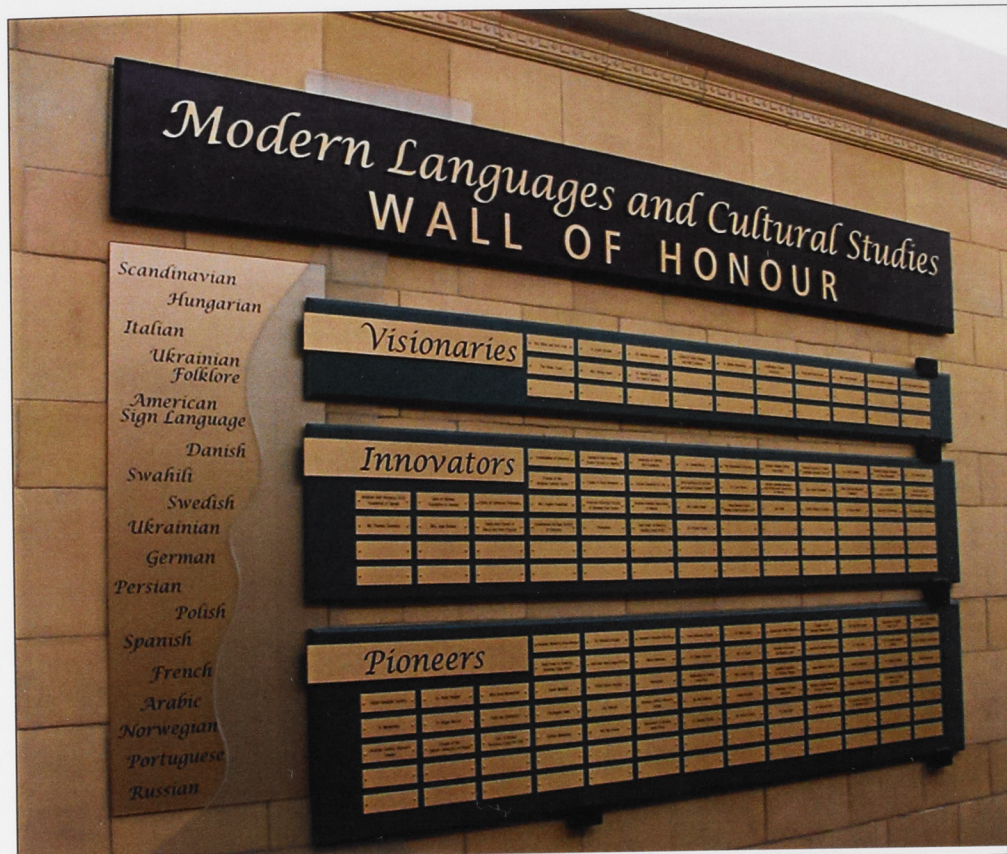
language. She and Charles knew many of the school board members and regularly indicated the interest of Chinese parents in an immersion program. The school board responded very positively towards the idea, and by 1981, private bilingual kindergartens had been established. Caroline Pei was the first teacher. In 1982, Caroline finished her BEd, and the following year, the Mandarin bilingual program received approval by the public system. Caroline describes the process: "This University was ahead of others in terms of second- and third- language acquisition, and the Edmonton Public School Board was supportive in the integration and translation of the curriculum into Mandarin."



Hosting the French Ambassador

During the years 1985 – 86, the Old Arts building was undergoing renovations, and the entire department had been temporarily relocated to a cluster of large trailers near the greenhouse. Nicole Mallet was, at the time, Associate Chair of the Department and received a phone call one day from the French Consulate in Edmonton. She was informed that the French Ambassador would be coming to Edmonton and would very much like to visit the language lab in the Department. Despite the current state of the Department's facilities, the Ambassador's visit could not be postponed. Dr. Mallet gathered together all

of the graduate students under her supervision and hurriedly arranged for some "refreshments" – which turned out to be coffee in Styrofoam cups – to be brought to the trailer common room. A last minute inspection revealed a large and unsightly stain on the "reception room" carpet. Dr. Mallet, together with Richard Young, Chair of the Department, hauled a fake Persian rug out of her office and down the hall – laughing uncontrollably all the while – and plopped it down over the offending spot just as the consular limousine pulled up in front of the trailer.



Donor Profiles

The success of students in Modern Language and Cultural Studies is partly due to the manifold opportunities available to them, and the support offered them by the Department. Much of this support comes from alumni and community members, as well as individual members of the Department who deserve special mention for their contributions. The following is a list of scholarships, awards, and prizes offered through the MLCS Department, along with descriptions of the individuals and organizations providing the awards, and in some cases, the individuals in whose honor the awards were established.

Undergraduate Awards

French

Manoel Faucher Book Prize in French

Professor Manoel Faucher was born in France and moved to Canada after World War II. A former member of our Department, he was a very learned writer and a distinguished art historian. Before coming to Canada, he had served as a private secretary to the famous French author André Malraux. During his Convocation Address at the University of Alberta, on the 7th of June 2004, Arthur Kroeger said of him: "Taking first year French from the formidable Manoel Faucher was like no experience I had ever had: rural Alberta meets the Sorbonne. The more advanced courses I took from him in third and fourth year were the best introduction to French literature that I could have had anywhere. And, at the same time, his colleague Dr. Ed Greene, an equally impressive teacher in his own way, reassuringly told us now and then that he liked going to Edmonton Eskimo games." In collaboration with Dr. E. J. H. Greene and

Dennis M. Healy, Manoel Faucher published *Reflex French: A Comprehensive Course in Modern French Usage* (MacMillan, 1966), a very popular work that was used extensively in French instruction in our department. Professeur Faucher established The Manoel Faucher Book Prize in French to be awarded annually to the graduating student from the Department of Modern Languages and Cultural Studies with the highest average over the last two years in French literature courses.

Roland Bonvalet Memorial Scholarship

Dr. Nicole Mallet initiated the scholarship. She is a native of France who came to Canada with her husband, Dr. Roland Bonvalet, in 1967. Both of them taught French in our Department. Roland Bonvalet passed away prematurely in December, 1980. In 1981, Dr. Nicole Mallet established The Roland Bonvalet Memorial Scholarship. The purpose of the scholarship was to provide financial assistance to outstanding students from the Department of Modern Languages and Cultural Studies, in particular those wanting to spend a term or year of their language-study program in a French-speaking environment. Dr. Nicole Mallet holds a doctorate in Comparative Literature from the University of Paris-IV Sorbonne and is an Officier de l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques. At present, she is an Emeritus Professor at the University of Alberta, after more than twenty-five years of teaching in this institution. She is still involved in the life of the Department in various ways and very active in literary translation. As a member of the Association of Literary Translators of Canada, she served on the jury that conferred the Governor General's Prize for 2003 in the category of translation. She recently published (2007) a collection of Henry D. Thoreau's *Essays* in French translation, with Éditions LeMot et le Reste, in Mar-

seille. Parallel to her university career, she has participated in the activities of the Théâtre Francophone of Alberta and the Alliance Française of Edmonton for nearly thirty years.

Modern Languages

Catherine Folinsbee Memorial Scholarship

Catherine Folinsbee passed away in 1994 and left a very important bequest to the Department of Romance Languages at the University of Alberta. She was married to Robert Edward Folinsbee, a Canadian geologist, born in 1917, whose work dealt with geochronology, ore deposits, and meteorites. Dr. Folinsbee made very important contributions in all three of these fields. Born in Edmonton, Bob Folinsbee received a Bachelor of Science degree in 1938 from the University of Alberta, a Master of Science degree in 1940 and a Ph.D. in 1942 from the University of Minnesota. During World War II, he served with the Royal Canadian Air Force as a pilot. In 1946, he joined the University of Alberta as an Assistant Professor. He became a Full Professor in 1955. From 1955 to 1969, he was Chair of the large and productive Department of Geology at the University of Alberta. He retired in 1978 and was appointed Professor Emeritus. He served, consecutively, as President of the Geological Society of America (1975 – 1976) and of the Royal Society of Canada (1977 – 1978). In 1973, he was made an Officer of the Order of Canada. In 1967, he was awarded the Royal Society of Canada's Willet G. Miller Medal. The Folinsbee family played an important role, not only within the University of Alberta, but also in enabling the City of Edmonton to flourish by means of numerous donations made through the Estate of Catherine Folinsbee to foundations such as the Fort Edmonton Foundation, the Ukrainian-Canadian Foundation, and the Royal Alexandra Foundation. The purpose of The

Catherine Folinsbee Memorial Scholarship is to provide financial assistance to a third or fourth year student with superior academic achievements wishing to attend a program of formal language study in an environment where one of the languages offered by the department is the official language.

Polish

The Aleksander Matejko Memorial Scholarship

Professor Aleksander Matejko was born in 1924 in Warsaw, Poland. He graduated from the Jagiellonian University in Cracow, specializing in sociology, and in 1960 he earned his PhD in sociology and philosophy at the University of Warsaw. He was a visiting professor at the Universities of Leningrad, Moscow, Michigan and North Carolina. In 1968, Aleksander Matejko and his family left Poland for Zambia, where he was a visiting professor in Lusaka. In 1970, the Matejko family immigrated to Edmonton, where Aleksander became a professor in the Department of Sociology, University of Alberta. Since their arrival in Edmonton, Aleksander and his wife, Joanna, have been active in the life of the Polish community, particularly its cultural aspect. In 1971, Professor Matejko was one of the co-founders of the Polish Culture Society of Edmonton and became its first President. The scholarship was endowed in 2001 by the Polish Culture Society and by friends and family of the late Professor Aleksander Matejko. It is awarded annually to a student with superior academic achievement who has completed courses that deal with the history, sociology, language, and/or culture of Poland.

Canadian Polish Congress, Alberta Branch, Prize for Polish Language

The Canadian Polish Congress Alberta Branch was established in 1952 in order to repre-

sent thirteen Polish ethnic organizations in Alberta and to coordinate various activities within the Canadian Polish community. In the early 1950's, the Congress helped Poles in Alberta who were war victims to start a new life. The second wave of immigrants from the eighties was also sponsored by the Congress (approximately 8,000 refugees). From the beginning of the Polish studies at the University of Alberta, the Canadian Polish Congress Alberta Branch supported the program logistically and financially. The prize in Polish studies, founded by the Canadian Polish Congress Alberta Branch, was established in 1981 (Polish language) and 1986 (Polish literature). It is awarded annually to the student with the highest standing in Polish 111 or 112.

The Domecki Family Prize in Polish Studies

The Prize was endowed in 2005 by the Domecki Family in memory of the late engineer Mieczyslaw A. Domecki. Mieczyslaw Antoni Domecki was born in 1912 in Warsaw, Poland. In 1948 he immigrated to Canada with his family and started a successful career as a designer of steel structures with Dominion Bridge, a major Canadian construction corporation. In 1950 he founded his own company, Universal Construction Ltd. Initially the company constructed family homes in Alberta, but, from 1957 UC ventured into the commercial field. In Edmonton they built Concord Tower, Jasper House, Garneau Tower, the University of Alberta Biological Science complex, and Victoria Vocational High School. Mr. Domecki was also very active in the Polish community. In 1961 – 1962, he was President of the Polish Canadian Society and from 1975 – 1977, he served as the President of the Canadian Polish Congress Alberta Branch. In the 1970s Mr. Domecki was a member of the Board of Governors of the University of Alberta. Mrs. Irena Domecki, who estab-

lished the endowment, initiated the Polish Program at the University of Alberta. In 1956 she became active on the Citizenship Council in Edmonton as a Vice Chairman. She also co-founded the Canadian Polish Women's Federation, and became the first President, as well as the Canadian Polish Academic Club, of which she also was the President for many years. The Domecki Family Prize is awarded to a student with superior academic achievement in either first or second year Polish language courses.

Portuguese

Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro (PUC-RIO) Book Prize

The prize was initiated by Professor Rosa Meyer (Rosa Marina de Brito Meyer) when she came to our department to help organize the Portuguese courses. She is coordinator of the program for foreign students at her university and initiated the prize to contribute to the preservation of the teaching of Portuguese at the University of Alberta, to give future students at least some special motivation for studying the language, and to stimulate students to consider an exchange and to study Portuguese at the Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro. The price was proposed both to Professor Meyer's university and MLCS at the University of Alberta; both institutions were delighted to accept.

Romance Languages

EJH Greene Memorial Scholarships in Romance Languages

Born in 1916 in Alberta, Dr. Edward Joseph Hollingsworth Greene died at seventy-six. He served as Chair of the Department of Romance Languages for about ten years before becoming Associate Dean in the Faculty of Arts. We are indebted to him for his dynamic

leadership as Chair of the Department of Romance Languages, which included about thirty professors at the time. In addition to his importance as a faculty member and administrator at the University of Alberta, he also enjoyed an excellent international reputation as an intellectual. While he was undertaking doctoral studies in Paris, he was forced by the events of World War II to escape to Spain on bicycle. His doctoral thesis in Comparative Literature dealt with T. S. Eliot. It was published in Paris in 1951 with Éditions Boivin under the title *T. S. Eliot et la France*. E. J. H. Greene made himself known as a result of his research in the area of eighteenth-century French drama, and in particular the works of Marivaux. He is author of one of the best volumes on this dramatist, *Marivaux*, published by the University of Toronto Press in 1961. He wrote another work featuring this writer, *Menander to Marivaux: The History of a Comic Structure*, published by the University of Alberta Press in 1977. A collection of articles, under the direction of Magdy Gabriel Badir and David J. Langdon, *Eighteenth-Century French Theatre: Aspects and Contexts: Studies presented to E. J. H. Greene*, was published in his honor by the Department of Romance Languages together with the Department of Comparative Literature in 1986. Dr. E. J. H. Greene established the E. J. H. Greene Memorial Scholarship in Romance Languages to be awarded annually on the basis of superior academic achievement to a student entering his or her third or fourth year in the general or

honors French, Italian, Latin American Studies, or Spanish program of the Department of Modern Languages and Cultural Studies.

Russian

Helen Tkachenko Prize in Russian Language

Helen Tkachenko Prize in Ukrainian Language

Ulean and Eudoxia Kushnirevs'ka Tkachenko Scholarship in Russian

Ulean and Eudoxia Kushnirevs'ka Travel Bursaries in Russian Studies

Ulean and Eudoxia Kushnirevs'ka Travel Bursaries in Ukrainian Studies

Helen Tkachenko was born in Bilatzerkva, which is now in Ukraine. As a young person she emigrated to Canada and lived a quiet life in Edmonton. Since she was a great supporter of continuing education and received great satisfaction that students from the University of Alberta could connect with other cultures including the culture of her homeland, she established foundations for native studies, which she was quite interested in, as well as both Ukrainian and Russian studies.



Due to her strong family connections, she created several memorial endowments for her parents, and her nephew and his wife.

Sofia Markovna Gampel Memorial Prize for Nineteenth Century Russian Literature

Dr. Tova Yedlin established the prize in memory of her mother, Sofia Markovna Gampel. The award is to be given to an outstanding student in nineteenth century Russian literature. Dr. Yedlin's mother was born in Wohynia, Ukraine in 1896 and was a graduate of a Russian 'Gymnasium' for women. She went on to become a nurse who served in the two World Wars. She was multi-lingual and passionate about literature – especially the nineteenth century Russian classics – people and music. She immigrated to Canada with her husband after World War II, settling first in Montréal and later moving to Edmonton, where she died in 1982. She was loved and respected by all who knew her. Dr. Yedlin taught for 29 years at the University of Alberta and retired as Professor Emerita in 1997 from the Department of Slavic and Eastern European Studies.

Spanish

Richard Young Scholarship

This scholarship was initiated by Dr. Richard Young who provided the following explanation: "As a member of MLCS I was aware that Spanish and Latin American Studies had few awards in comparison with other programs in the Department and wanted to help remedy the situation. I thought it important to recognize students' success appropriately, not just through marks for courses, but also by rewarding those whose particular achievements are in a way symbolic of the endeavors of students in general and the results they work for. At the same time, I wanted to give back something more for all I received. The 40 years I taught at the University allowed

me to meet many students, to enjoy working with them, and to learn from them and my experiences as a teacher. The scholarship is therefore also a way of saying 'thank you' for a satisfying career and acknowledging the sense of identification I developed over the years with the Department and the Spanish and Latin American Studies programs."

Ukrainian

Anna and Wasyl Pylypiuk Memorial Prize

This prize honors the memory of Anna Wlasenko and Wasyl Pylypiuk. They were born in Ukraine at a time when foreign regimes persecuted Ukraine's language and culture. They were dislocated from their native land during WWII. Having survived both cultural and physical persecution by Hitler's and Stalin's armies, they found refuge in Peru, then in the USA. Upon their retirement, they moved to Canada to enjoy the company of their children, Natalia and Oleh. Throughout their lives, Anna and Wasyl generously supported educational institutions, the families of Ukrainian political prisoners and, after Ukraine became independent, students seeking to obtain graduate degrees. Both Anna and Wasyl spoke many European languages and worked hard toward the preservation of their own native language. The founders of this award, Dr Natalia Pylypiuk and Dr Oleh S Illyntzkyj speak several languages, and teach Ukrainian at the University of Alberta. They believe that Ukrainian literature has much to offer to contemporary readers, regardless of their background. They also believe that one cannot divorce the study of a culture from the study of the language in which it is embedded, and enjoy watching the progress their students make from one level of proficiency to the next.

Vera Gordey Smith Memorial Scholarship

Vera (Veronia, Veronica) was born on the Gordey family homestead in the Soda Lake district. She attended the one-room Sheskovitz School for two years and then the new Willingdon School. After completing grade nine, she went to Edmonton and enrolled in a course in Hairdressing Beauty Culture from which she graduated with the highest honor and began working and operating her own beauty shop in Willingdon. During the war, Vera moved to Vancouver and worked in Boeing's Aircraft Factory as a cashier, and later as a practical nurse at Tranquil Sanatorium in New Westminster. On October 16, 1943, Vera married Harold Arthur Smith. They lived in New Westminster and when Larry, their only child, was born on March 31, 1945, the family moved back to the prairies, first to Willingdon and then to Granada. In the early 1950's Vera, Art, and Larry moved to Edmonton, and built a house in Forest Heights. After 1975, she worked as a clerk for the provincial government until her retirement. In her senior years, Vera became very interested in weaving, and produced some very beautiful pieces of hand-woven articles. In her later years, Vera enjoyed writing stories and poems. She also enjoyed traveling. Vera enjoyed socializing with the Southwest Seniors. She particularly enjoyed the spring sessions for seniors at the University of Alberta which she attended for 15 years. Vera is remembered for her generosity, kindness, and compassion. She had a zest for life and adventure and a continuing love of learning. Vera also believed in preserving the customs and traditions of her parents and grandparents. Vera died on June 21, 1994.

Ukrainian and Canadian Folklore

Kawulych Ukrainian Folklore Undergraduate Class Award

Kawulych Ukrainian Folklore Graduate Award

Mike and Elsie Kawulych are very prominent members of the Ukrainian Community in Vegreville and across Alberta. Mike has been practicing law since 1955. He was named Queen's Counsel in 1985 and has been active in numerous charity groups. Elsie was inducted into the Alberta Order of Excellence in 2005, the Queen's Golden Jubilee Medal, and numerous other awards for her community service. She was one of the first women from her area to graduate with a BSc. She worked as a Home Economist and teacher for many years. Among her many volunteer commitments, she has contributed greatly to Vegreville's Psyanka Festival, the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village, the Vegreville Senior Housing Board, as a specialist in Ukrainian dance and Ukrainian costumes, and the Alberta Folk Arts Council. The Mike and Elsie Kawulych Family Endowment was formally established in 2007 in recognition of several decades of financial support to the Ukrainian Folklore



Program. This fund supports the "Kawulich Ukrainian Folklore Undergraduate Class Award" and the "Kawulich Ukrainian Folklore Graduate Award."

Kule Canadian Folklore Undergraduate Class Award

Kule Ukrainian Folklore Graduate Travel Bursary

Peter and Doris Kule have contributed freely of their time and skills in service to their church and their community. Peter Kule was born in the Rohatyn area in western Ukraine and came to Canada just before World War II. He established a practice as a Chartered Accountant and engaged in a variety of developments and investments. Doris Kule was born near Willingdon, Alberta and enjoyed a career as a teacher. The Kules have shown their generosity by making substantial donations to many institutions, especially those with a charitable, educational and religious focus that help to keep the Ukrainian studies and community institutions secure into the long term. The Peter and Doris Kule Centre for Ukrainian and Canadian Folklore, in the Department for Modern Languages and Cultural Studies, was so named after major gifts in 2006. These gifts included the establishment of the Kule Fellowship Fund specifically for student awards and the Kule Postdoctoral Fellowship. Prior to that, they funded the Kule Chair in Ukrainian Ethnography, the second endowed professorship ever in the Faculty of Arts at the University of Alberta, also in our department. In 2005, Peter and Doris Kule were the first couple to become joint recipients of honorary doctorate degrees from the University of Alberta. They have also been benefactors to several other educational facilities in Canada including the Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies at St. Paul University in Ottawa, the

Ukrainian Resource and Development Centre in Grant MacEwan College in Edmonton, the U of A's Faculty of Business and St. Joseph's College, the Edmonton Mennonite Centre for Newcomers "Bright Futures Stay in School Program" and others.

The Bohdan Medwidsky Ukrainian Folklore Archives

Dr. Bohdan Medwidsky has long had a strong passion and dedication to understanding the Ukrainian experience in Canada and Ukraine. In 1977, as Assistant Professor in the Department of Slavic and Eastern European Studies, Dr. Medwidsky established the first Ukrainian folklore classes. His efforts have grown into the Ukrainian Folklore Program, offering BA, MA and PhD degrees in this specialization, and the Peter and Doris Kule Centre for Ukrainian and Canadian Folklore in the Department of Modern Languages and Cultural Studies. The Kule Centre is the preeminent research center in North America in this field. Dr. Medwidsky came to the University of Alberta in 1971 after holding professorial positions in both Toronto and Carleton universities. He was promoted to Full Professor in 1991, and retired in 2002. He is author of numerous works in Ukrainian folklore, particularly on proverbs, Ukrainian Canadian oral literature, and the history of folklore studies. He has been among the most generous and longstanding benefactors of the folklore program both financially and through contributions of time and effort. He is also a strong supporter of the Brotherhood of Ukrainian Catholics, the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village, and numerous other charitable and community organizations. The Bohdan Medwidsky Ukrainian Folklore Archives is named in his honour.

Sochan Ukrainian Folklore Essay Award

Anne Sochan is an alumnus of the Ukrainian

Folklore Program, completing an MA thesis in 1992 tracing changes in Ukrainian Canadian Christmas traditions over several generations. She is a nurse with strong interest in the relationship between international and multicultural values and the nursing profession. She has a great deal of experience in this field in Canada, Ukraine and other countries, and is currently completing her Doctorate and teaching as a sessional instructor at York University. Ms. Sochan's ongoing commitment to the Ukrainian Folklore Program is reflected in her initiative to establish an award for the best essay in the field of Ukrainian Folklore in MLCS, and to help the recipient develop the essay into a publication.

Graduate Program Awards

St. John's Institute Scholarship in Memory of Samuel F. Woloshyn

St. John's Institute is a longstanding student residential center located near the University of Alberta in Edmonton. St. John's Institute fosters and enriches leadership in the Orthodox faith, Ukrainian Heritage and Canadian community by producing educational, spiritual, cultural, and outreach programs. One aspect of this leadership is the Samuel F. Woloshyn Memorial Scholarship, awarded to a graduate student conducting research on the cultural, organizational and/or social life of Ukrainians in Canada.

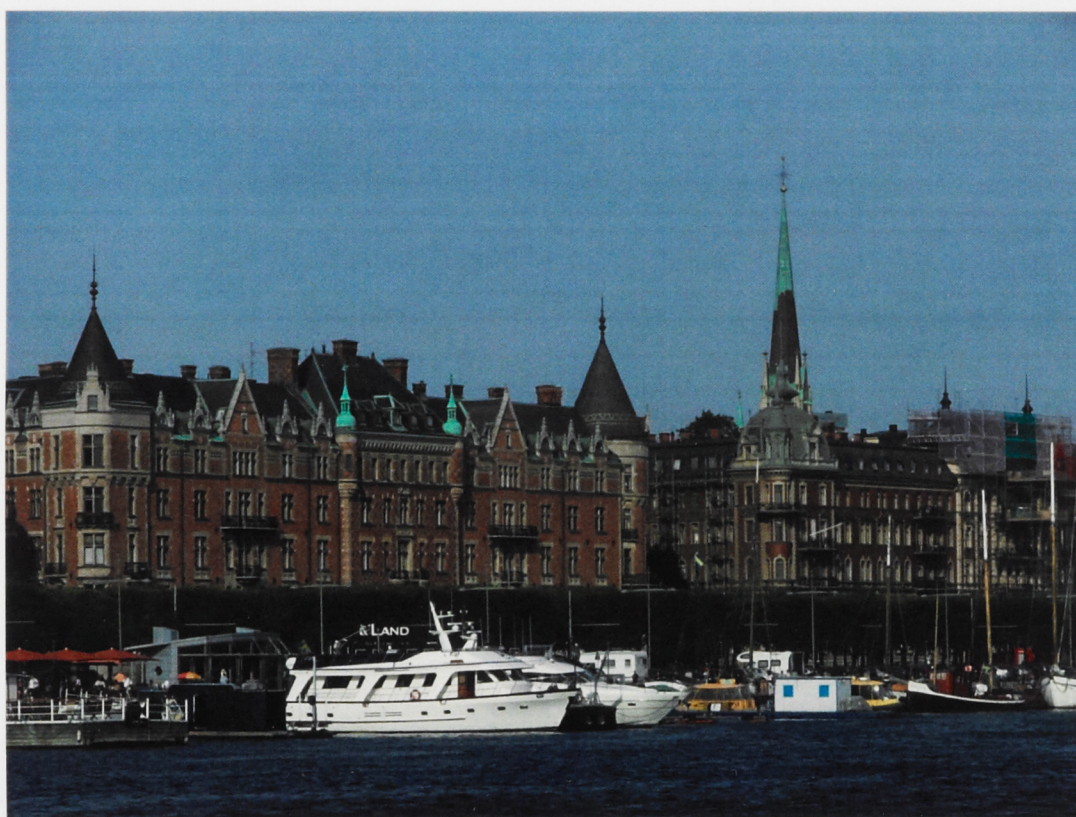
Vasyl'Stus Memorial Graduate Award in Ukrainian Literature and Linguistics

This award honors the memory of Vasyl'Stus (1938-1985), a Ukrainian dissident poet. A native of Vinnyts'ka oblast, he obtained early schooling in the Donbas region in the post-war years, which were marked by extreme

hardship and famine. He obtained his philological degree at the Donetsk Pedagogical Institute and, subsequently, moved to Kyiv in 1963 where he commenced graduate work at the Taras Shevchenko Institute of Literature. Participation in a public protest against cultural repression and the arrests taking place in 1965 throughout Soviet Ukraine led to his expulsion and failure to secure permanent employment. Supporting his young family as a physical labourer, Stus wrote poetry, engaged in literary criticism and experimented with prose. He also translated German, Polish, Russian and Spanish authors. When the post-Stalinist thaw came to a halt in 1972, Stus was among the dozens of intellectuals arrested in Ukraine and charged with anti-Soviet propaganda. His first incarceration included five years at a penal-labour colony and three years of exile in Magadansk oblast (Russia). During his incarceration he translated many works by Goethe and produced a marvelous collection of poetry, titled *Palimpsests*. Upon his release, he joined the Ukrainian group in charge of monitoring the Helsinki accords. This human rights activity led to another trial and an even harsher sentence: ten years of labour at a special-regime camp in Perm oblast and five years



of exile. Six years into the sentence and on the eve of "perestroika," Stus, weakened by years of persecution, died in a special "isolation cell." He has left a remarkable epistolary legacy, wonderful translations of European authors, and several collections of exquisite poetry. His ardent admiration of Hryhorij Skovoroda, Ukraine's last baroque poet, and of the philosophers of the Frankfurt school, allowed Stus to be true to himself. The founders of this award, Dr Natalia Pylypiuk and Dr Oleh S Ilnytskyj are committed to studying Ukrainian literature and language from a comparative perspective, and remembering those who were silenced by repression.



Centenary Celebrations

In honor of the University's Centenary year, the Modern Languages and Cultural Studies Department has prepared a number of celebratory events. On May 2 and 3 there will be an Alumni Tea, to which all department alumni have been invited. Alumni, guests, and current department members will have the opportunity to enjoy refreshments, catch up with one another, and view a poster exhibition chronicling the history of the department and the evolution of language learning at the University of Alberta. This exhibition will remain in the Arts building until the 31st of May and can be viewed whenever the building is open.

In addition, *Maison de Pension pour Étudiants*, a play written by Dr. Eduard Sonet, will be performed – in both French and English – on May 2 and 3, 2008 by MLCS department students and professors. *Maison de Pension pour Étudiants* was translated from French into English by Dr. Vivien Bosley's Fall Semester 2007 French 354 class. As evidenced by the photos below, drama has always been a popular and valuable tool in language learning at the University of Alberta.



Le Bal de Voleurs
Anouilh
1957
Performed by
Le Cercle Français



Studio Theatre's
Quansit

School for Wives
Molière
1950
Cast includes
Professor Henry
Kreisel



The Department of Modern Languages & Cultural Studies présente/presents

Maison de Pension pour Étudiants par/by Edouard Sonet Student Rooming House

Première représentation
depuis 1945 de la pièce
écrite pour ses étudiants
par le professeur Sonet.

First production
since 1945 of the play
written for student
performance by
Professor Sonet.

Entrée gratuite
Free admission

Friday May 2 Mai Vendredi

1:30 pm en Français
3:00 pm in English

Saturday May 3 Mai Samedi

11:00 am in English
12:30 pm en Français

Convocation Hall

U of A Campus

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1908-2008

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